

Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1827.

[NO. 117.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By **LEMUEL BINGHAM**,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Clerks of the Superior Courts.

AND other gentlemen holding subscriptions to the NEW MAP OF NORTH-CAROLINA, are requested to return the same by the 1st of January next. They will be so good as to present them, in the mean time, to such persons as will be likely to patronize the work, who have not had an opportunity of doing so already. The price to non-subscribers will be \$10. Very few, however, more than those subscribed for, will be printed. To remove any objection that may be urged against subscribing, the publisher wishes it to be understood, that none of the subscribers will be held bound, if the MAP is not correctly drawn, finished in the best manner, and of the best materials.

From the returns already received, the publisher is warranted in believing, that a subscription of not less than one thousand names will be obtained in North-Carolina, among whom are, His Excellency the Governor, all the Officers of the State Government residing at the metropolis, the Members of both Houses of the Legislature, a liberal proportion of the Professional Gentlemen, a large number of that most respectable class of citizens, the Farmers, and generally the Merchants and Traders of our Towns, to whom a correct Map of the State is particularly desirable.

The publisher takes this opportunity to acknowledge his obligations for the polite attention which has been uniformly paid to his applications for assistance in the prosecution of his work, and especially to those gentlemen who have interested themselves in procuring the surveys of the several counties. Any information calculated to benefit the work will be thankfully received.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1826.—419.

State of North-Carolina.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

David Blalock, }
vs. } Petition for Divorce.
Nancy Blalock. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nancy Blalock, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, giving notice to her, that she make her personal appearance before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next court to be held for the said county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1826, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

LAWSON HENDERSON.

3m't '20.—pr. adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity, November Term, 1826.
Trustees of the Congregation of Gilead vs. The Heirs at Law of William Henderson, deceased.—Cross bill, to recover the Legacy.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the court, that James Henderson, sen. James Venable, James Henderson, son of Archibald, John Henderson and his wife Rebecca, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for them to be and appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held in Charlotte on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, as to them.

Witness, David R. Dunlap, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office in Charlotte, this 17th day of November, 1826.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

6t19—pr. adv. \$3 50

State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity, November Term, 1826.
Joseph Wilson vs. George T. Hersey and A. D. Murphy.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the court, that George T. Hersey, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that unless he appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, as to him.

Witness, David R. Dunlap, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office in Charlotte, this 17th day of November, A. D. 1826.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

6t19—pr. adv. \$3 50

Negro Boy for Sale.

A VERY likely negro boy, of about 14 years of age, is left for sale with me, very low for cash. He is well grown and active, and sold for no other cause than the want of money. I have also for sale a neat, light second-hand four wheel carriage, Newark make, but little worn. I will sell it low, and make the terms to suit the purchaser.

JOHN IRWIN.

Stew.

POST-OFFICE, CHARLOTTE,

January 6, 1827.

THOSE indebted to this Office, either for Letter or Newspaper Postage, are requested to call, without delay, and settle their respective dues. Such as do not attend to this notice, must expect any further credit. In no case, hereafter, will a letter be delivered until the postage is paid, except to such as have regular accounts; and accounts will be kept with those only who live within a convenient distance, are known to be punctual, and whose postages are sufficiently large to warrant the trouble.

Those who receive newspapers through this Office, and neglect to call and pay the postage due on them, must expect to have their papers retained hereafter, unless the postage is paid quarterly in advance. In respect to such, the subjoined instruction from the General Post-Office will be strictly adhered to:—

"Experience has proved how inattentive many people are to the payment of such small debts as arise from trusting the postages of newspapers; you are therefore not to give credit. To save in future any trouble or inconvenience, it will be proper for you to require the subscribers who receive papers through your office, at the commencement of every quarter, to pay the amount of one quarter's subscription in advance, and without such payment in advance, not to deliver them any newspapers, even though they tender you the money for them singly."

3t19

Sale and Hiring.

THERE will be sold, on Thursday, the 8th of February next, at the dwelling-house of Susanna Smartt, a great variety of articles, the property of the heirs of George A. J. Smartt, deceased, consisting of

Corn, Fodder, Bacon, Hogs,



Horses, Cows, Farming utensils, &c.

Also, will be hired.

At the same time and place, a number of Valuable and Likely NEGROES; for all which a reasonable credit will be given.

JAMES SPRATT,
THOMAS B. SMARTT, } Ex'rs.
January 17, 1827.—3t17

Clock and Watch Making.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the above business, and has made such arrangements, that his customers may rely on punctuality and despatch. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches,

Gold Chains, Seals and Keys,
Ear and Finger Rings,
Breast Pins, Lockets,
Table, Desert, and Tea Spoons,
Mustard and Salt do.
Sugar Tongs, Soup Ladles,
Silver Spectacles,
Do. do. with extra Glass,
Do. do. concave for near sights,

Swords, Epauettes,

And a variety of other articles in the fancy way, all of which will be sold at the most reduced prices.

JOHN M'KEE.

Chesterville, S. C. Jan. 6, 1827.—6t19r

Notice.

AS the subscriber intends shortly to move from this place, he wishes all who are indebted to him, to make immediate settlement. Those who cannot settle with cash, can have an opportunity of settling by giving their notes, if application be made before the next February court. After that, all book accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Those who are indebted to the association of McKENZIE & Caldwell, must make immediate payment, as a further indulgence need not be expected.

DAVID T. CALDWELL.

Charlotte, January 4, 1827.—3t15

COTTON

WILL be received on Storage, at the Store Houses adjoining the WAGON YARD, FAYETTEVILLE, at which latter place safe and comfortable accommodations can be provided for Waggoners and their teams.

Persons storing Cotton with the subscriber, if they desire it, shall be advised weekly of the state of the market, and may depend upon the earliest information of any material alteration in prices.

JOHN M'RAE.

January 4, 1827.—6t19

State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1826.

Wm. E. White, } Original Attachment, levied
vs. } in the hands of Jos. Smith, &
Wm. Kendrick. } he summoned as Garnishee.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next February term, 1827, to be held for this county, and there to reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t19—pr. adv. \$2.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, (by Alexander Gordon) entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

DRAWING

On the 21st day of February, 1827.

ONLY 7980 TICKETS.

NORTH-CAROLINA
LOTTERY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE OXFORD ACADEMY,
THIRD CLASS.

To be drawn at RALEIGH, on Wednesday,
the 21st of February next.

J. B. YATES & A. MCINTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1 Prizes of \$7,000 is \$7,000
1 5,000 . . . 5,000
1 2,500 . . . 2,500
1 1,500 . . . 1,500
1 1,320 . . . 1,320
1 1,250 . . . 1,250
108 40 . . . 4,320
108 20 . . . 2,160
108 10 . . . 1,080
2,754 5 . . . 13,770

3,084 Prizes, 7,980 Tickets, \$39,900
4,896 Blanks, 5 Tickets, }

In this Scheme, composed of 21 Numbers by permutation, producing 7,980 Tickets, and with three drawn ballots, there will be six prizes with three of the drawn Numbers on them; 324 with two on; and 2,754 with one only, of the drawn numbers on them.

To determine the prizes, the 21 Nos. from 1 to 21, inclusive, will be placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and three of them be drawn out, and that ticket having on it, for its permutation numbers, the three numbers drawn from the wheel, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of \$7,000.

And those five other tickets having the same numbers on them in the following orders, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d, and 2d, to . . . \$5,000
2d, 1st, and 3d, to . . . 2,500
2d, 3d, and 1st, to . . . 1,500
3d, 1st, and 2d, to . . . 1,320
3d, 2d, and 1st, to . . . 1,250

Those 108 tickets, having two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the first and second in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of \$40.

Those 108 tickets having two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the second and third in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of \$20.

All others with two of the drawn numbers on them, being 108, will each be entitled to a prize of \$10.

And those 2,754 tickets, having one only of the drawn numbers on them, will be entitled to a prize of \$5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery for sale at this Office. Present price of Tickets \$6; Halves \$3; Quarters \$1 50.

Notice.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Saturday, the 10th of February next, BEFORE Doct. Johnson's shop door, sundry articles belonging to the estate of Duncan Campbell, deceased, consisting of

French Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Rum and Wine,
One Silver Watch,
One Sow and Pigs,

and a number of Window Shutters ready made.

All persons indebted to said estate, will please make payment without delay, as no indulgence can be given; and all persons having claims, will present them as the law directs, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

2t17 WILLIAM SMITH, Adm'r.

THE

CHRISTIAN ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1827.

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh.
For sale at this Office.

House of Entertainment,



AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by 1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

From Niles, Weekly Register.

GREAT NATIONAL INTERESTS.

Desultory remarks and scraps illustrative of the progress and present condition of manufactures in the United States, and concerning internal improvements, aiding and assisting every branch of national industry.

The making of the New-York canals did not really cost the people of the state, the value of one cent, except so far as foreign materials may have been employed in the construction of them, or for that small portion of the profits on labor which the artists and laborers may have carried out of the state. On the contrary, they gave a large and wholesale circulation to money and enriched many individuals; and the increased value of property, and of profit resulting from them, must be supported by counting up the hundreds of millions of dollars, if indeed, the benefits of them be within supposition at all! The rise in the value of lands and lots on their borders—at Albany, Troy, Rochester, Utica, Buffalo, and an hundred new and thrifty villages which have started into existence as if created by magic—the new employment of tens of thousands of persons—the new commodities transported to market, many of which, of great value, were hitherto as quiescent, or useless because of the want of such market, with the new products of a teeming, busy, bustling and happy population—make up an aggregate of benefits that the mind cannot grasp with any degree of confidence in itself; and to all these should be added the wealth and power caused by the increased inhabitants of the state on account of these things; perhaps directly and already, to the number of three or four hundred thousand! Such are the general effects of canals, roads, and bridges. And besides, the revenue arising from tolls will not only pay the interest on the money expended, but speedily extinguish the debt; and then supply the chief part of all the funds required for the support of the government of New-York! These canals cost \$123,000 dollars, but the actual debt created was only 7,771,000, the interest payable on which was 449,000; but the tolls of the present year will amount to a million! and the business of the canals will go on, on, on, and increase every year, for years to come, until the utmost shore of Lake Superior teems with civilized men, and cities are located where the wolf has his home, and the bear takes up his winter quarters.

Up to the 18th August last, and for the present season, about nine thousand tons of coal, four thousand tons of wheat, two thousand tons of iron ore, fifteen hundred tons of flour, and four thousand tons of other articles, arrived at Philadelphia by the improved navigation of the Schuylkill; one hundred vessels laden with Schuylkill coal will have arrived at New-York from Philadelphia, during the present season. What is the new profit or value of the products or employments caused by this comparatively small work, yet in the very infancy of its usefulness? What is the amount of new capital put into operation? Let it be calculated.

There are about 100 sail of coasters on the American side of Lake Erie; 500 will be required after the Ohio canal is finished, and fairly in use. Buffalo, a mere village before the war, has 5000 inhabitants, and the number is daily increasing. One steam boat on the lake had not sufficient business two years since; six are now well employed. We shall soon have ports on Huron and Michigan. Green Bay will be an important point, and Michillimackinac the centre of a very extensive trade, which will either pass to New-York, Philadelphia, or New-Orleans, by canals and river navigation, every foot of the way! A thousand miles of space has been reduced as if to fifty. Distance is subdued by science, supported by public spirit.

By means of the canals made, or making, the coal trade will be a mighty business and the price of fuel be much reduced in those parts where wood is becoming scarce. It abounds in the immediate neighborhood of Pittsburg, and in 1822, a million of bushels were used by 10,000 inhabitants, including the manufactories. 1,500,000 bushels will probably be used in that city during

the present year, because of the increased population and business. What then will the great cities require.

Salt may be made in New-York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the western states, amply sufficient to meet the whole consumption of the country, and will—so soon as the different canals are completed. The price at the works is about 10 cents per bushel. By the canal, salt will be furnished on the sea-board and sold so low, that a small duty upon the imported articles will amount to a prohibition. Its manufacture will convert otherwise useless coal into value, employ some tens of thousands of persons, and annually save millions of money to our country.

The manufactories of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont, make up a large amount of capital. In Rhode Island there are about ninety cotton mills, and new ones are building! We venture to assert, that the surplus product of the people of Rhode Island, aided as they are by scientific power,—is of greater value than the surplus products of the whole state of Virginia—in which that power is not much used. By "surplus," I mean a value beyond what is required for the subsistence of the people. One person assisted by machinery, is equal to from 1 to 200 without it. One hundred and fifty persons are employed in making lace at Newport, R. I. It is made at several other places, as splendid, and as good, and at a less price, than the imported. Providence is, perhaps, the richest town of its size in the world, and its population rapidly increasing.

The whole manufacturing establishments in Providence and its neighborhood, including a small district in Massachusetts, are 150 or more, and the persons employed in them are between 35 and 40,000. A canal, about to be made into the interior of Massachusetts, will greatly add to the business of Providence.

Revenue of the Post Office.—The Postmaster General has laid a statement of the nett amount of postage accruing at each Post Office in the United States for the year ending 31st March, 1826, and showing the nett amount accruing in each State and Territory. The following is the recapitulation of the statement referred to and exhibits the nett amount of Postage which accrued in each State and Territory, for the year which ended on the 31st March, 1826.

New-York	\$212,536 15
Maine	22,916 07
Vermont	12,305 31
New-Hampshire	11,827 78
Massachusetts	92,428 93
Rhode Island	12,662 90
Connecticut	27,640 71
New-Jersey	15,584 05
Delaware	4,690 93
Maryland	56,046 13
Pennsylvania	118,061 58
Ohio	27,479 92
Michigan Territory	1,738 51
Virginia	67,294 81
North-Carolina	24,505 08
South-Carolina	44,763 65
Kentucky	23,111 64
Georgia	39,428 25
Louisiana	27,477 36
Illinois	2,446 64
Tennessee	16,112 07
Alabama	18,092 58
Indiana	4,996 23
Missouri	5,288 65
Arkansas Territory	785 65
Florida Territory	1,579 09
District of Columbia	11,518 44
Mississippi	9,574 97

Grand Total \$912,893 08

Some thick-and-thin philanthropist has discovered that if a person rises at 6 o'clock in the morning instead of 8, up to the age of 43, he will gain 8 hours a day for ten years, being equivalent to an addition of 10 years to his life. Lord Chesterfield made a similar discovery, that a man would add 2 years to his life by ceasing to take snuff! By and bye, we shall hear of half a dozen years being gained by some other abandonment of personal gratifications. After all, is life so very desirable as to be worth these sacrifices of snuff and snoring?

N. Y. Eng.

It is an excellent rule never to pass before the horses of a carriage unless you are sure you have time to fall down and get up again without danger.

State Legislature.

SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 18.—Mr. Pickett from the Judiciary committee, who were instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a law, to empower the County Courts to establish Poor and Work Houses, reported that it was inexpedient to pass a general law on the subject.

Mr. Pickett from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill to amend an act passed in 1819, to prevent the fraudulent trading with slaves, reported the same without amendment.

Mr. Pickett from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill for the relief of securities and endorsers in certain cases, reported the same without amendment.

The bill to prevent the migration of free persons of color into this State, for the good government of such persons resident therein and for other purposes, was read the 3d time.

Mr. Joyner remarked there were constitutional difficulties, in the way of this bill, which ought to prevent its passing. There were principles in it, independent of these difficulties, which he could not support, so long as he considered himself an accountable being.

The question, shall this bill pass its 3d reading, was determined in the affirmative, 45 to 14, and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate took up the order of the day, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to alter the time of the annual meeting of the General Assembly, Mr. Seawell in the Chair.

The bill proposes to alter the time back to the 3d Monday in November. Mr. King moved to strike out the third Monday in November, and insert the second Monday in December.

Mr. Yancy moved that the question be first taken on striking out the third Monday in November.

Mr. Speight of Greene, moved to strike out the whole of the bill, after the enacting clause.

The Chairman said this motion was not in order. The question was then put on Mr. Yancy's motion and decided in the affirmative. Mr. Yancy then moved to insert in the place of the words stricken out, the 3d Monday in December.

The question was put on inserting the 3d Monday of December, and negatived. The question was then put on the 2d Monday of December, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Speight moved that the committee rise and report the bill, which was agreed to.

The Speaker resumed his seat and the Chairman reported the bill with the amendment.

The question then recurred on adopting the amendment proposed by the Committee, which was decided in the affirmative, and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Seawell moved that it be read the third time to-morrow. This was negatived, and the reading was called for.

Mr. Spaight of Craven, moved that the Senate adjourn, which was negatived.

The bill having been read the third time, the question on the passage of the bill was decided in the affirmative.

Friday, Jan. 19.—A resolution was received from the house of commons in favour of Francis Moreaux, granting him in fee simple, 500 acres of land on the Brushy Mountain, for the purpose of making experiments in the cultivation of the vine. The resolution passed through its several readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Saturday, Jan. 20.—The bill to unite the Offices of Clerk of the Superior Courts and Clerk and Master in Equity, having been read the third time, Mr. Williams of Martin moved for its indefinite postponement, which was negatived, and the question recurring on its passage it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Hill of Franklin submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Commons be adjourned *sine die*, by their respective Speakers on Saturday the 3d day of February next.

Mr. Love moved that the resolution lie on the table.

The Senate refused to lay it on the table, and it was carried by a large majority.

Monday, Jan. 22.—Mr. Beard of Rowan, from the Select committee, to whom was referred the bill to establish a Medical Board in this State, and to regulate the practice of Physic and Surgery, made a report recommending the passage of the bill. The Report was ordered to be printed and shall hereafter be given in this paper.

Mr. Elliot presented the petition of John Mac Rae of Fayetteville, asking for the loan of a small sum of money, to aid him in publishing the Map of the State.—Referred to a select committee.

Mr. McKay presented a resolution to allow Archibald D. Murphey to use any books in the State Library, which may be of service to him in compiling his history of the State.

The following engrossed bills from the House of Commons, were read the second and third times, and ordered to be enrolled:—

The bill to appoint commissioners to lay out a road from Salisbury to Lincoln; the bill to alter the name of Henry Brown of Robeson county and to legitimate him; the bill to appoint Commissioners to fix upon a site in the town of Lincoln, for a suitable building for the accommodation of Jurors.

The engrossed bill to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to lay out a road in Lincoln county was rejected on the ground that the County Court possessed the power of doing what was required of the Legislature.

The bill prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands lately acquired from the Cherokee Indians was taken up. The bill authorizes the Governor to appoint Commissioners to superintend the surveying and selling of those lands not hitherto surveyed, so much at least as in their estimation is worth fifty cents per acre.

The bill to require Defendants before they are put upon their trial, to except to such matters in the Indictment, as might after conviction be assigned as reasons in arrest of judgment, was taken up and read the second time, and on the

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Jan. 18.—Mr. St. Clair from the Committee on agriculture, made a favourable report on the petition of Francis Moreaux, who prayed for a grant of land on the Brushy mountain, for the purpose of cultivating the grape vine, recommending the passage of a bill which accompanied the report, giving him the use of 500 acres of land on said mountain for the term of ten years. The bill being put on question shall the bill pass, was decided in the negative.

its passage, Mr. Martin moved to strike out the words "for ten years," that the land might be granted to the petitioner in fee simple.

Mr. Fisher was decidedly in favor of granting to the petitioner, for the purpose proposed, as it might be of more advantage to the State, if the experiment succeeded, than any one could now foresee.

The question on Mr. Martin's motion to strike out "the term of 10 years," so as to render the grant a fee simple, was carried 60 votes to 39.

Mr. Scott, from the select committee to whom was referred the memorial of A. D. Murphey, who prayed for further aid to enable him to complete the publication of his History of North-Carolina, reported a bill to authorize the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to raise by way of Lottery \$50,000, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Wyche offered the following resolution:

Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker, for the purpose of corresponding with different capitalists, in order to know on what terms two millions of dollars in specie, can be obtained, by her creating Stock to that amount, one-half reimbursable in the year 1840, and one-half in 1850, and that they report to the next General Assembly.

Mr. Swain said, it would be right, before the Legislature hazarded the credit of the State by enquiring at what rate she could borrow so much money, that the House should know for what purpose it was wanted.

Mr. Wyche answered, that it was his intention, should he be a member of the next Legislature, to propose the establishment of a Bank of the State, provided he could obtain for it a specie capital, but unless he could obtain specie for this purpose, he would not attempt it.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the resolution lies on the table till to-morrow.

A message from the Senate, informed the House that they agreed to their proposition for appointing a committee to draft a Memorial to Congress, asking for an appropriation for the extinguishment of the Indian title to such lands in this State, as are yet occupied by the Indians, and appointing for this purpose, Messrs. Croom, McKay, King, Love and Beard. The House appointed on its part, Messrs. Toomer, Swain, White, Ship and Donoho.

The bill to regulate the fees of the Attorney and Solicitor-General and Solicitors was put for its second reading, and after a few remarks upon it, and attempts to amend it, the bill was rejected, 20 members only voting in favor of its passage.

Mr. Jones, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred a bill respecting the duties of constables. The committee are of opinion, that no alteration of the law on the subject is necessary, and recommend the rejection of the bill. It was rejected accordingly.

The following bills were presented: By Mr. Shipp, a bill to incorporate the Franklin Library Society of Buffalo in Lincoln county; and a bill to appoint commissioners to lay out a road from Charlotte to Morganton.

Friday, Jan. 19.—The following bills were presented:—

By Mr. Swain, a bill to permit attorneys from other States to practice in the Courts of this State in certain cases;

By Mr. Fisher, a bill to appoint Road Commissioners and for other purposes; &c.

By Mr. St. Clair, a bill fixing the sum hereafter to be paid for vacant lands.

The 1st bill passed its 1st reading; the 2nd was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements; and the last was rejected.

On motion, the House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to advance the administration of Justice in Courts of Equity, and to establish Courts for that purpose, Mr. Donoho in the Chair. After some debate, the Committee rose, and instructed their Chairman to report to the House that, in their opinion, it would be inexpedient to pass the bill.

The Speaker having resumed his Chair, and the Report of the Chairman being concurred with,

Mr. Potter moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed; which question was carried by Yeas and Nays, 80 to 36.

January, 20.—The Resolution submitted by Mr. Wyche, proposing to authorize the Speaker to appoint a committee to apply to Capitalists to learn on what terms two millions of specie could be obtained upon a stock to be created to that amount, was negatived, by a very large majority.

Mr. Alexander presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Mecklenburg, stating certain difficulties which had long existed in relation to a large tract of land in that county, from the number of conflicting claims upon it, and praying that the State would cause the same to be sold for taxes due upon it. Referred to the committee of Finance.

Monday, Jan. 22.

A committee was appointed on the part of this House, to superintend the balloting for a Council of State, and nominating William B. Lockhart, Geo. W. Jeffreys, John McDowell, James Morgan, Blackledge, Meshack Franklin, Gideon Alston, Senior, Owen, and Peter Browne.

The following bills were presented:—

By Mr. Potter, a bill to establish a Political College for the State of North-Carolina. In introducing this bill, Mr. P. we are informed, (for we were not present,) made a long and eloquent Speech, in the course of which, he introduced some severe personal allusions on certain known characters in this State, as well as high-wrought panegyrics on others. The bill passed its first reading and was ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Adams, a bill to amend an act passed in 1741, for the better observation and keeping of the Lord's day, &c.

Nineteenth Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 23.—In the Senate, yesterday, about three hours and a half were spent in the consideration of Executive business. A bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce, for regulating the commercial intercourse between the United States and the colonies of Great Britain. The bill from the House of Representatives appropriating \$20,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Alexandria, was twice read.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion on Mr. Buchanan's motion to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of the Manufacturer's Bill was resumed, but without coming to any result. The bill making provision for the Officers of the Revolution went into Committee, and an amendment was proposed by Mr. Condict, proposing \$1000 each as a gratuity to the Officers, and an annuity for life; but the Committee rose without proceeding further, and the amendment was ordered to be printed.

We publish to day the Bill reported in both Houses of Congress "to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and the Colonies of Great Britain." A report on the subject, going fully into the history and merits of the question, was made to each House. These papers will show the ground upon which the Government has proceeded in regard to this interesting question; and, we have no doubt, fully justify its course to the public judgment. We shall avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity of presenting them to our readers. In the mean time, we make public the Bill which has been the result of these deliberations; and we entertain no fears that the enlightened sense of the community will approve as well the moderation and temperance, as the firmness and wisdom of the measure which is now submitted to the consideration of Congress.

National Journal.

Trade with British Colonies.—In both Houses of Congress, on the 23d ult. Reports were made, by Mr. J. S. Johnston in the Senate, and by Mr. Tomlinson, in the House of Representatives, accompanied by bills, in substantially the same form, for regulating the trade and intercourse between the U. S. and the British Colonies.

The reports in both Houses are of considerable length, and exhibit much industry and research. Our readers will, in a few days, have an opportunity of seeing them.

The object of the bill, it will be seen,

is, to prevent the admission of any vessels into the ports of the United States, after the 30th day of September next, from the Colonies and possessions of Great Britain, including them all by name except Upper Canada: with a provision for the suspension of the act in either of two cases, viz. First, if the President shall receive satisfactory evidence that the ports in the British Colonies and Possessions are open to the admission of vessels of the U. States, paying no higher or other duties than those levied on British vessels, and that our vessels are permitted to export therefrom the same produce, and on the same terms as British vessels, then this act may be suspended by proclamation of the President.—Secondly: the bill proposes the provision which Mr. Gallatin was authorized to propose to the British Government, viz. that if vessels of the United States are admitted into the British Colonies or possessions, paying no higher duties than the vessels of Great Britain, and permitted to export thence, to any country except Great Britain, any articles which British vessels may export, then the President may declare, by proclamation, that British vessels arriving in the United States from the Colonies of Great Britain, shall not be subjected to any higher duties than vessels of the United States, &c.

From and after the date of such proclamation, in either case, the acts of Congress of 1818, 1820, and 1823, being all the acts restricting this trade, are declared to be repealed; the effect of which repeal will be, to leave British vessels at liberty to clear from the United States to any country whatever as our vessels may clear thence.

The general language of this act is to say to the British government, if you will open the direct trade between the United States and the Colonies we will do the same: if you insist on the circuitous trade, we shall follow your lead. The bill seems to be framed in a spirit of amity, by which also the report of the Committee of Commerce in each house appears to be characterized. At this we are the more gratified, as we are decidedly opposed to any thing like a quarrel between the two nations upon any question such as the one involved in this controversy, which each nation has an indisputable right to act upon municipally, without offence to the other. We have no doubt that, in the end, Great Britain will see her interest in retracing her steps, seeing that the United States is entirely disposed to act towards her on principles of reciprocity.

Nat. Int.

Domestic.

From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 19.

AWFUL FIRE AT ALEXANDRIA.

A few minutes before nine o'clock yesterday morning an alarming fire broke out in the town of Alexandria. It was soon perceived from this city; and, cold as the weather was, (thermometer at 13) our townsmen turned out with alacrity, and almost literally flew to the assistance of their neighbors. The engine from the Capitol-Hill, with its hose, first started. About three hundred persons from the Navy Yard, headed by Captain Booth, were under way almost as soon, but, having further to go, did not arrive quite as early on the ground. The engine from the Post Office Department, with its fine hose, was under way as soon as the fire was ascertained to be serious, and had just started when an express arrived from the Mayor of Alexandria, soliciting aid, upon which the engine of the second ward, and that from the first were notified and were under way. Nor were our Georgetown neighbors behind hand: with great spirit they went down in numbers in carriages, on horseback, and on foot, carrying also, it is believed, their engine. All the Marines on the station were also carried down by Capt. Howle, under the orders of Col. Henderson, and carrying an engine with them; and though they did not arrive until the fire was got under, afforded important service as guards. The whole number of persons who went down from this side of the river could not be less than a thousand. If we appear to dwell too much upon this public-spirited conduct of our citizens on this occasion, let it be recollected that the distance to Alexandria from most of the points started from was seven miles, and that the engines and men arrived there about the time the fire was most appalling. If any other cause for exultation is thought necessary to justify it, let it be found in the fact, that the fire was arrested, and a vast amount of property rescued from the jaws of destruction, by the aid thus afforded. The first succor from the city arrived about 11 o'clock, and was followed by successive supplies.

Our friends at Alexandria, exhausted by fatigue and anxiety, were not employed in endeavoring to save their individual property, and without the excellent apparatus of hose, &c. which we have, were not able to contend with the devouring element. They welcomed relief from this quarter as almost providential, and they are unbounded in the measure of their thanks for the assistance, without which the best part of their town, with most of the shipping, would have shared the fate of that valuable portion of it which was already in flames.

As it was, however, the conflagration was awful, and the destruction of property very great, as may be supposed, from a fire raging in the thick of the town for five long hours, with a brisk North West wind blowing. It is a wonder, indeed, that the fire was got under at all. The hose and forcing machinery, having the river for the source of supply, furnishing copious and inexhaustible supplies of water, effected what no supply of water, by hand could have done; and, although the water thrown in streams descended in the form of ice and sleet, mauling the firemen in icy garments, we believe but one of the engines was so frozen during the day as to be disabled, so steadily were they worked.

The fire commenced in the Cabinet-Maker's Shop of Mr. James Green, on the East side of Royal st. between King and Prince st. and extended to Fairfax st. thence, down Prince st. to Union st. The number of houses destroyed, besides back buildings was about 40; and the value of the houses and goods destroyed can hardly have fallen short of two hundred thousand dollars.

THE WEATHER.—Here we have had it cold enough for some days past, but there is no snow, and our streets are almost as dusty as summer. The cold has been very severely felt throughout the country generally, and in the Northern States more snow has fallen than usual. In Albany there has been more than at any one time within fifteen years; it was there so deep that it took two hours to go two miles with a sleigh; and many sleighs which left Albany for the South were compelled to return; and the mail which was due on Sunday evening, did not arrive until two o'clock on Monday last.

Passengers for the Philadelphia stage were on Friday morning, from 7 to 11 o'clock in crossing the river from New York to the Jersey shore. The following paragraph from the New-York Commercial Advertiser, may lead us to expect the most appalling news from the coast:

The Weather at New-York.—Mr. Hope, one of our pilots, came up this morning from Sandy Hook, in the schooner Angelica. Mr. H. went on board the schooner on Tuesday, and although he had been a pilot for twenty-seven years, he says he never experienced so severe a night as that. "The stopper," a small rope attached to the cable, which when put out, measured only two and a half inches, increased during the night, by the accumulation of ice, to three feet seven inches in circumference. A fire was kept in the cabin of the schooner during the night, notwithstanding which a pitcher of water on the table was frozen a solid cake of ice. Two schrs. and a sloop bound in were driven to sea during the night. The bay and rivers are now filled with ice.

Nat. Journal.

ISLAND OF CUBA.

Florida Canal.—It is supposed by skillful engineers that a ship canal through Florida would destroy the power which Havana possesses over the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. White the delegate from Florida, has presented this subject to the consideration of Congress. The city and fortress of Havana, in the hands of an enemy or rival to the trade of this country, might be made extremely hurtful to our great national interests. This is the reason that we are so sensitive in the United States respecting the fate of Cuba. Our government has indeed made a declaration respecting that Island, which, if respected by Europe, would prevent it from passing into the hands of the French or the English. But will they mind it? If, by the construction of a great national work in Florida, we can destroy the importance of Havana, our government ought by all means to adopt immediate means for such a great object. They would be seconded by all the country. The fate of Cuba would then be a matter of minor importance. The Constitutional objections to the exercise of the power by Congress are in part obviated by the consideration that Florida is a territory, and therefore under the control of Congress in certain respects. But what a great national work it would be if it could be accomplished! The trade not only of our western states but of all the new republics bordering on the Gulf of Mexico would pass through the Florida canal.

N. Y. Advocate.

Cuba, in extent little greater than one of our largest states, furnishes exports equal in value to two-thirds of the exports of the whole twenty-four. Florida is capable of producing nearly all the articles of Cuba, and hence its immense value may be easily estimated. A million and a half of oranges are gathered in St. Augustine and its vicinity. The rice lands of Florida equal those of Carolina, which sell at \$250 an acre, while those of Florida sell at \$3. to \$4; and \$4,000,000 might be saved by it to the United States in tobacco and segars now imported from abroad. Wine and silk of the best quality might be produced as easily as at Bordeaux, Languedoc or Valencia, not to mention the staples of indigo, seaisland cotton, sugar, &c.

A letter from Kingston, Jamaica, states that flour was selling there at \$18; so much for the British closing their ports to the American trade.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1827.

We agree with the editor of the N. C. Journal, that the affair of the *Billiard Table* is a "small matter." By intelligent and unprejudiced men it has so been considered from the first—even the warmest opposition men in Congress were ashamed of it, when this "small matter" excited the astonishment of Mr. Carson; and we venture to say, that some of those who have since descended to the use of such means to sustain a hollow opposition to the administration, will hereafter be ashamed of it themselves. We do not say that such will be the case with the editor of the N. C. Journal—far be it from us; but we do believe he will have cause to be ashamed of it.

But admit, for a moment, that the President, or his agent, has been guilty of the unheard of extravagance of paying the vast sum of—*fifty dollars*!—for a *Billiard Table*; has he done any thing more than comply with the intentions of Congress? Congress have built a *palace* for the President, and he is compelled to live in it—the splendid pile was planned, and has been finished, under their superintendence—and in the plan of the building, as we have been informed—(and if our information be not correct, the very intelligent editor of the N. C. Journal can doubtless set us right)—one apartment was expressly appropriated for a *Billiard room*—this room has been built, and is now labelled, over the door, "*Billiard Room*;" if, therefore, a *Billiard Table* has been placed in that room, is not the very intention of Congress fulfilled? Who, then, is to blame, if there be any blame? Surely Congress, and not the President. Admitting, then, that a *Billiard Table* has been purchased with the public money, where is the justice, where the magnanimity, in charging Mr. Adams, on this account, with keeping a gambling house, or encouraging gambling? The charge is unworthy any gentleman—it is beneath contempt. The moral character of no man in the country—we care not who he is—stands fairer than that of John Quincy Adams—it has never been sullied by gambling, nor by any other aberration from strict morality—his enemies have never ventured to impeach it—they cannot do it—can the same be said of numbers of his heartless and unblushing revilers?

We do not, however, admit that a *Billiard Table* has been purchased and paid for out of the public funds, the formidable account, with its long string of items, published in the N. C. Journal, to the contrary notwithstanding. So much of this account as relates to the charge, was copied by Mr. Carson into his speech, with the additional article of "*dry goods*," which so puzzled the intelligent member; we are not, therefore, indebted to the editor of the N. C. Journal for this information. But it has been stated, on good authority, that the item of the *Billiard Table* was incorporated with the public account through the mistake of a clerk, and that the truth is this:—Mrs. Adams, who has been for some time in delicate health, was advised by her physician to exercise at *Billiards*; and her son, while procuring furniture for the President's house, purchased a small *Billiard Table* at auction, and paid for it out of his father's private funds; and in making out the public account, the clerk, through mistake, put in it that for the *Billiard Table*. It was then reported to Congress, and Mr. Carson was horror-struck at the gambling propensities of the President! He is doubtless peculiarly sensitive on such a subject. The foregoing explanation was published some months since; and if it has ever been denied, the fact has not come to our knowledge. In addition to this, Mr. Johnson, a member of Congress from Kentucky, has publicly denied that the *Billiard Table* was paid for with the "people's money;" his word we consider entitled to at least equal weight with that of the editor of the N. C. Journal; for "sure we are,"—to borrow the language of the Journal, for which we make due acknowledgment,—"that if the intelligence, the respectability and the veracity of the two gentlemen be compared together,

Mr. Johnson will lose nothing in the comparison."

We know nothing of *Billiard Tables*, having never seen one,—in this respect, the editor of the N. C. Journal doubtless has the advantage of us,—he can therefore, we presume, inform us, whether, on the supposition that a *Billiard Table* has been purchased, in compliance with the intention of Congress, *fifty dollars* was an extravagant price for it?

We have now done with the subject for this time; but we trust our readers will excuse us, should we recur to it once more, as we hope to be enabled to do. It has been swelled into an importance which it is far from meriting, by the persevering efforts of an opposition that has nothing solid to rest upon; and we therefore feel some little desire to reduce it, as we hope to do, to its original insignificance.

One word to the editor of the N. C. Journal. He calls upon us to do justice, by publishing Mr. Van Rensselaer's report with the account. Let him first do justice to Mr. Adams, and lay before his readers the appendix to Mr. A's letter on the embargo, before he appeals to the justice of others; let him do justice to him, likewise, on other occasions, for surely every measure of his administration cannot be deserving of censure; yet the editor of the N. C. Journal, as well as we recollect, has up to this time dealt in nothing but censure—not one word of commendation escapes him. It is, to be sure, a matter of no importance to Mr. Adams, whether he receive praise or abuse from the N. C. Journal; yet most men would expect, where great professions of impartiality have been made, to see some evidence of it.

Calhoun Committee.—The National Intelligencer of January 24, says, this "committee has been in session, without intermission, every day since we last adverted to its proceedings, and has not yet concluded its deliberations. It is said that Mr. Mix was under examination (for the second time) during the whole of the day before yesterday."

Congress.—The House of Representatives have been principally engaged, for some time past, in the discussion of the bill for the farther protection of the Woollen Manufacturers. A motion was made on the 23d ult. to discharge the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union from the farther consideration of the bill; but it was negatived—Yeas 76; Nays 112.

In the Senate, the Bankrupt Bill is under discussion.

General Assembly.—A resolution has passed the Senate fixing on the 3d of February as the day of adjournment; but in the House it was laid on the table. An adjournment, it is probable, will not take place before the 10th or 15th; tho' we are not aware that the public would suffer any injury by an earlier separation.

Missouri.—Thomas H. Benton has been re-elected United States Senator by the legislature of Missouri, for six years from the 3d of March next.

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS. A medical correspondent of the New York Enquirer, states the following to be Mr. Loiseu's remedy for drunkenness, and adds his testimony as to its beneficial result:

Receipt.—Tincture Assafetida: Tart. Antimony: Ipecacuanha.

Mix these with the particular spirit or liquor which you want to shun, and drink a wine-glass full every morning, fasting, for a week, when I will ensure a voluntary abstinence for one year. An infusion of the leaves of tobacco will prove a very valuable auxiliary. As soon as any inclination is felt to resume the cup, the remedy must be promptly applied, or there will be a relapse.

Perhaps some may think the above remedy worse than the disease, and may not feel disposed to subject themselves to the regimen prescribed. I allow it is a hard case—on the one hand disgrace, poverty, disease, (bodily and mental,) and premature death—on the other, assafetida, ipecacuanha, tartar emetic, and tobacco—momentary suffering and effectual purgation.

The words *pacha*, *pasha*, and *bashaw*, which so often occur in the accounts from Greece and Turkey, are the same in signification, being all derived from a word used by the Turks for governor or Viceroy. There are two orders of pa-

chas with three tails, because three horse tails wave on their standards—their authority in their respective districts is almost as unlimited and despotic as that of the Grand Seigneur. Pachas of the second order are allowed but two horse tails to their standards, and their power is somewhat limited. The captain pacha is governor of the islands of the Archipelago, and the first admiral of the Turkish navy. A province governed by a pacha, is called a pachalik, of which there are 17 in Asiatic Turkey. The whole of Palestine is included in the pachalik of Damascus, with the exception of Galilee, which belonged to the pachalik of Acre. The distant pachas yield a very dubious homage to the Grand Sultan.

Three Faults of Nurses.—1. To lisp like baby style, when the same words in an endearing tone would please as well; the reverse should be; the voice clear, emphatic, each syllable articulated, for imitation. 2. To tell of witches, ghosts, and goblins, coming down chimneys, if they cry; whereas children should be taught that, if they behave well, nothing can harm them; such superstitions, impressed upon young minds, are rarely gotten rid of. 3. To direct a child to act like a man; whereas it is not often becoming for a little boy to ape the man, but only to conform his demeanor to his age; every age has its own peculiar decorousness. *Galaxy.*

MARRIED. In this county, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. John Williamson, Mr. DAVID PARKS, of this town, to Miss ADELINA ORR, daughter of Mr. John H. Orr.

Lately, in Lincoln county, Mr. ELIJAH STELLAN, to Miss CATHERINE SPRATT.

DIED. In Raleigh, very suddenly, on the 25th ult. LEONARD MARTIN, Esq. Member of the House of Commons, from Hertford county.

DOCTORS A. W. Alexander & J. C. Rudisill

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of medicine. As far as possible, their attention shall meet the demands of every case committed to their care. In cases of difficulty, consultations will not be attended with any additional expense. In their charges, they will be regulated by the Aesculapian rules, discounting, however, 25 per cent. in all payments made before the end of each year. Even those who cannot make payments, will find it to their advantage to call early and make settlements.

January 23, 1827.—420

In consequence of the above arrangement, the subscriber wishes to close his books up to the present date—he also wishes his customers to know he has immediate need of money.

A. W. ALEXANDER.

New Goods. THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has received a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

which he will sell at reduced prices for cash or country produce, and will advance cash on cotton to be shipped to Charleston. There is now on the Pee Dee river, boats well calculated to run at any season, and no doubt but produce can be forwarded at any time without delay, and goods ordered on through this place, can be brought up without difficulty, and forwarded to the owners—should any one be disposed to ship goods to me in this place, I will expect funds to be placed in my hands to pay the freights, &c.

WILLIAM J. WILSON.

Charleston, Jan. 24, 1827.—2118

To the Public.

THE school at Sugar Creek Church, superintended by the Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell, deceased, will be continued by the subscriber. Young men wishing to study Geography or Astronomy, can enjoy the benefits of a set of Globes. Board can be had in the neighborhood for sixty or sixty-five dollars per annum, the student finding his own candles. Tuition, twenty dollars per annum. The subscriber hopes to merit the liberal patronage of an enlightened public, by his punctuality and fidelity in the discharge of the duties of a preceptor. The patronage of the public will be kindly received and thankfully acknowledged by

WALTER S. PHARR.

3119r

Notice.

WILL be sold, on the 14th of February next, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber,

A Valuable Tract of LAND,

Corn, Fodder, Bacon, Hogs, Cows, Sheep; farming utensils; household and kitchen furniture; a full set of light-horse equipments; a quantity of plank and scantling, of various kinds, some maple and walnut; also, a quantity of the best kind of wagon timber, and an excellent light wagon; with a number of other articles, too tedious to mention. Any person wishing to buy my land, had better come and see it before the day of sale, as I am determined to sell. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

MICHAEL BAKER.

January 30, 1827.—2118r

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James A. T. Lees, deceased, either by note or book account, are requested to come forward by February court, and settle the same; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them by that time for settlement.

JAMES McCULLOCH, Adm'r.

WILLIAM LEES, Feb. 1, 1827.—2018r

Watches & Jewellery.

THOMAS TROTTER & CO.

TAKE this method to inform the public, that they have opened a shop in Charlotte, in the house lately occupied by Doct. Samuel Henderson, on the north side of the Court-House, where they are well prepared to repair all kinds of

Watches & Clocks,

at the shortest notice. They hope, by a constant attention to business, to merit the public patronage. They have on hand and for sale, the following articles:—

Gentlemen's gold patent lever Watches; Ladies' do. do. do. Silver lever and plain do. Chains, Seals and Keys, Slides and Rings; Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings; Silver Table and Tea Spoons; Soup Ladles and Sugar Tongs; Silver Spectacles, green and white, to suit all ages; Military Buttons, Lace and Epaulettes; Ladies' Work Boxes and Reticules; Bags and Clasp; Thimbles, &c. &c. &c.

STEAM BOAT



NORTH-CAROLINA

THIS boat has been purchased to ply between Cheraw and Georgetown; the boat is in complete order, having lately undergone a thorough repair—she is well calculated for the navigation of the river, as she only draws about three and a half feet water, with a cargo equal to four hundred bales of cotton—the agents at Cheraw pledge themselves, that every attention shall be paid to shipments by this boat, and that all cottons intended to be shipped by her, shall be taken in charge and securely placed under good sheds or warehouses, free of storage, and for all goods received and put in store, a moderate storage will be charged. From the certainty of this boat being able to run at all times and seasons, country merchants will find it to their interest to order their shipments and consignments through this place. Mr. Henry W. Conner, of Charleston, will be agent for the boat at that place, and will take charge of any and all consignments to go by this boat, (as it is probable she will sometimes go direct to Charleston.) Mr. Francis King, an experienced and well qualified agent at Georgetown, will attend to all consignments, both from Cheraw and Charleston, and forward them to either place without delay. Our charges will be customary and reasonable, and we hope to merit public patronage. The agents have large and commodious warehouses, and will secure every and any goods or cottons, forward the former and ship the latter, with every possible despatch. Money or goods advanced on cottons wished to be shipped.

J. & J. H. TOWNES.

Cheraw, Jan. 24, 1827.—420

Notice.

WHEREAS by a Deed of Trust to me executed by Alfred D. Kerr, of the county of Iredell, for security to James H. Houston, deceased, I will proceed to sell, at the present residence of the said Kerr, on the great road between Mr. Torrence's and Beattie's Ford, on Friday, the 2d day of March, the following property, viz:—

3 or 4 TRACTS OF LAND,

of as good a quality as any in this section of country. Also,

15 or 16 Likely Young Negroes,

fit for business.—Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Attendance will be given by

WM. L. DAVIDSON, Trustee.

January 25, 1827.—3119

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

HAVLAND & ASHFLEED

OFFER,

AT 304, KING-STREET,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO—

108 Kegs White LEAD, warranted pure,

385 Do. do. good,

160 Do. Spanish Brown,

80 Do. Venetian Red,

20 Bbls. Whiting, English,

25 Do. Lined Oil, Philadelphia,

10 Hhds. Copperas,

18 Kegs Verdigris,

75 Do. Yellow Ochre,

1200 Lbs. Putty, in bladders,

4 Bbls. Copal and Japan Varnish,

8 Bbls. Spirits of Turpentine,

4 Hhds. Lamp Black,

407 Boxes Window Glass, embracing all sizes, from 7 by 9 to 22 by 28. Logwood in stick and chipped; chipped Camwood; Nicaragua; Fustic; Redwood; Indigo, Spanish and Carolina; Fullers' and Dyers' articles of all kinds.

H. & A. can inform Merchants and other Dealers, that they are daily receiving additions to their stock from their house in New-York, and fancy that inducements are afforded to purchasers to call as above.

Charleston, Dec. 20, 1826.—3117r

State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1826.

Sample Alexander

vs.

Josiah Alexander

and others.

Petition for distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert C. Morrison and Prudence his wife, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of the state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Catawba Journal, for the defendants as aforesaid, to appear and defend the aforesaid suit.

J. M. HUTCHINSON, c. c. c. 2.

5721.—pr. adv. \$5.

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, Jan. 24.—Cotton 1-2 a; Bacon, 14 1/2; Coffee, 17 s 19; Corn, (old) 50 a 70—new, 50 a 60; Flour, 5 1/2 a 6; Iron, 5 1/2 a 6; Lard, 12 1/2; Molasses, 42 a 45; Nails, 7 s 8; Sugar, common, 10 a 10 1/2—prime, 11 a 12; Salt, Liv. 80 a 90—T. Island, 75 a 80; Wheat, 1.05 a 1.10; Whiskey, 50.

Cheraw, Jan. 00.—Cotton, 8 a 9; Corn, 63 a 75; Bacon, 12; Flour, 7 a 9; Lard, 12 a 15.

Camden, Jan. 00.—Cotton, 8 a 9; Corn, 60 a 75; Bacon, 12 1/2 a 15; Brandy, peach, 65 a 75—apple do. 60 a 65; Beeswax, 25 a 28; Coffee, 18 a 23; Flour, 7 1/2 a 8 1/2; Iron, 6 1/2 a 7; Molasses, 50 a 56; Sugar, brown, 11 a 14; Salt, 75 a 87; Wheat, 1, 25 a 1, 30.

Charleston, Jan. 22.—Cotton, 10 1/2; Bacon, 8 a 9; Beeswax, 26 a 28; Apple Brandy, 38; Corn, 60 a 65; Coffee, prime green, 17 a 18; inferior to good, 13 a 16; Iron, 4 1/2 a 5; Molasses, 30 a 34; Sugar, brown, 8 1/2 a 9; Muscovado, 9 a 10; Salt, Liv. 42—T. Island, 50; Whiskey, 36 a 37.

N. Carolina Bank Bills—1 1/2 a 2 per cent. discount.

Georgia do.—1 a 1 1/2 per cent. discount.

Public Auction.

BY order of David Shrock, Esq. Judge of the Court of Ordinary for Kershaw District, will be sold at the residence of the subscriber, (Camden) 40 or more

LIKELY SLAVES.

Among them are excellent wagners, boat hands and a superior Patroon, now hired at twenty-five dollars per month. Also, at the plantation, one mile from Camden, several Horses, Mules, Hogs, Sheep and Cattle, and a quantity of Corn, Fodder, Peas, &c. Sales to begin on the 15th February instant, and continue until the property is sold.

On the 26th instant, and on each succeeding day, (if necessary,) will be sold at the Catawba Plantation, Lancaster district,

30 or more Likely Slaves,

100 head of Hogs,

70 Cattle,

35 Sheep,

12 Horses and Mules,

2,000 bushels of Corn,

50,000 lbs. of Fodder,

4,000 lbs. of Pickled Pork,

1 lot Blacksmith's Tools,

and a variety of articles too tedious to mention. At the same time, will be sold, the last named

PLANTATION.

containing 1232 acres, more or less, situated on the east side of the Catawba river. On this tract is a dwelling-house, gin-house, an excellent barn, stables, cribs, and negro houses.

—ALSO—

AN ADJOINING TRACT,

containing the same number of acres, more or less.

—ALSO—

Another Tract, containing 532 Acres,

more or less, well known by the name of Kingsbottom. These lands are leased from the Catawba Indians, for the term of 99 years, and are generally acknowledged to be as valuable as any lands on said river. Persons disposed to purchase, are requested to ride over the premises and examine them critically.

Terms—Land and Negroes will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, with annual interest from the day of sale—purchasers giving bond payable in three equal instalments, with approved security and mortgage if required. The other property will be sold on a credit of 12 months, with interest from the day of sale—good security required—all sums under five dollars, Cash.

JAMES C. DOBY,

Administrator of John Doby, deceased.

Feb. 2, 1827.—3119

Valuable Land & Negroes

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, at Public Sale, on Tuesday, the 6th day of March next, 322 acres of very valuable Land, and three likely young Negroes—one boy 19 years of age, and two girls, one 19 years of age, with a child of 10 months old, the other girl is 14 years of age, all likely and of good families. The land lies 10 miles east of Charlotte, on Reedy Creek, and one or two miles above Welch's Mill. The ground is of excellent quality, either for the production of corn or cotton; is well watered as to springs, with good and convenient buildings on the premises, and fifty or sixty acres of land under cultivation. There is an excellent seat for a Saw Mill or Grist Mill, on a good, strong and standing stream.

The payments are to be made as follows: first, the payment for the negroes is to be made against the first day of January next; bonds with good security will be required. The land will be made into two payments, viz: one half payable on the first day of January next, and the remaining half on the first day of January, 1829, bearing interest from January, 1828. Sale to be on the premises. Any person wishing to purchase, would do well to come and view the property previous to the day of sale; and any one wishing to do so, will apply to the subscriber, living two miles above the premises on the same creek. I will also sell for cash, on the same day, 300 bushels of corn and some stock, consisting of horses and cattle. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

March 3, 1827.—3119

Public Sale.

On the 6th and 7th days of February next,

There will be sold a large quantity of

BAR IRON

on credit, at the High Shoals, in Lincoln county; and on the 8th, a quantity of

CASTINGS,

at the Furnace on Long Creek; and on the 9th and 10th, at Lincolnton, a number of

TRACTS OF LAND,

lying throughout the county of Lincoln, directed to be sold by the Will of John Fulenwidger, deceased.

ROBERT H. BURTON, } Exp'r

HENRY FULENWIDGER, } Dec. 16, 1826.—2117

Poetry.

YE COME TO ME.

Extracted from "The Memorial, a Christmas New Year's Offering," published at Boston.

Ye come to me with eyes of light—
Fair creatures of my dreams!
Ye move around me calm and bright,
Like sunset over streams,
Where the last flush of dying day
In liquid lustre glows,
Then passes into night away,
Like rain drops from a rose.

Fair creatures! soft your voices are—
I hear their tender tone;
And all the twilight echoes bear
Their melody alone:
It fills the woods, the rocks, the plain,
With an all-pervading thrill;
And listening to the invisible strain,
The breathless air is still.

All innocent your beauty blows—
'Tis bright and purely fair;
The rose—the young and virgin rose,
Buds forth in sweetness there;
And there are light and laughing eyes,
That have never wept in pain;
Hope beckons you on, as away she flies,
And love, that must all be vain.

Yet stay, fair creatures! I bid you stay,
For with you my dreams are heaven—
Too soon the vision must fade away—
Not forever these joys were given;
Bend over me now that winning smile,
That lingering look of light—
Ye fade—O pause, and charm awhile,
Ere ye vanish away in night.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

APPEARANCES DECEITFUL.

"Drive to the church, said the Countess Z** to her coachman as she stepped into the carriage. It was the eve of All Saints, and the pious Amelia wished to unburden her mind by confession. A young and amiable woman united to a husband who was the choice of her own heart—adored by him—already the happy mother of a charming boy—soon to produce the second pledge of nuptial love; gratefully plucking every flower which joy scattered on her path; willingly fulfilling every duty of a faithful mother; what can such a woman have to confess? With a heart devoid of guile, and a conscience without a blemish, why does she visit the chair of absolution? What will she reply to the priest, if he require more than the universal declaration, I am a miserable sinner?" Thus spoke Gustavus count Z** to himself, as he was standing at a window, and heard his Amelia's direction. Drive to the church. "Shall I privately follow her?" continued he in his soliloquy; "shall I conceal myself in a corner of the church, and hear the avowal of my beloved sinner? Is this curiosity?—No!—Is it jealousy? Pshaw. Well, what is it then? A joke and nothing more. I am her husband, and surely have as good a right to know her little secrets as father Anselmo. I shall rally her, she will be surprised—I shall laugh—and there the matter will end." He went. It was not far to the church. He crept into it under the twilight, and approached as near to the confessor's chair as was possible without being detected. He listened attentively. Amelia spoke rather loud. Here is the fragment of her confession, of which her unfortunate husband lost not a word—

"Yes, reverend father, the youth's person was handsome. For more than six months he has remained several hours in my bed chamber; while I was at supper with my husband, he escaped my husband unperceived, through a private door. I wish you to keep this concealed, as it might be the means of dismissing this young gentleman."

Oh, all ye husbands! whoever of you is in possession of a beautiful wife, whom he loves with the whole fulness of his heart, in whose arms he carelessly reposes, let him fancy himself in the situation of the listening count. His first motion was with his hand upon his sword, but the idea of profaning the Almighty's temple and defiling his floors with blood, deterred him. He left the church, to him the grave of his repose, arrived without knowing how, at his own house, and demanded horses. A light post chaise was prepared. The count left a note for his wife, in which he very laconically informed her, that business of importance obliged him to visit one of his estates, threw himself into the carriage, and fled from the place.

Amelia returned from the temple with that cheerfulness so peculiar to pious simplicity, when it believes to have liquidated all accounts with heaven. Her husband's note surprised her much; he had never before quitted her in so unaccountable a way—without a par-

ting kiss—without having thought of the journey two hours before.

These reflections made the gentle Amelia uneasy. She summoned the steward, and asked whether he had spoken to the count before his departure. The Steward replied he had seen him but not spoken to him.

"Not spoken to him!" exclaimed Amelia. "No orders! no direction! I mean with regard to the household?" "None whatever," answered he. "That is strange," said Amelia. Aye, strange indeed my lady, returned the Steward. I have known his lordship ever since he was born, I have often carried him in my arms, but I never saw him as he was to-day. Twenty times I had the honor of waiting on him; but there I stood and he never looked at me. Once or twice I took the liberty of coughing, but all in vain. His lordship did nothing but bite his nails, and all the while looked as red as my good old master, his father of blessed memory, when he had swallowed five bottles of wine after dinner. At last his lordship threw himself into the chaise, without so much as just saying good bye Thomas, as he was before always pleased to do, when he left home. Inexplicable!" murmured Amelia. Undoubtedly some very unpleasant accident has torn him from my arms! Far, very far, was she from suspecting the real cause.

Meanwhile the count pursued his journey day and night. 'Twas night with his soul, not a gleam of hope there cast its transient twilight. On the evening of the third day he reached the bounds of his estate. An ancient castle of the ninth century, furnished with turrets, moats, drawbridges, and palisades, just caught the last beam of the sun, and cast a long shadow on the flowery meadow.

It was the first time that the young count had visited this the remotest of his estates, since he inherited them from his father. A steward, an old gardener and his wife were the only inhabitants of the castle. All three harbored not the most distant expectation of a visit from their young master. They surrounded him with every demonstration of joy, and welcomed him with a hearty good will, but he scarce even saw them; his eyes were dark and gloomy; he threw himself upon the sofa, and desired to be left alone.

The whole village was in motion. The oldest boors dressed themselves in their Sunday clothes, and plodded towards the castle, while the bailiff on the road studied a complimentary harangue, which he proposed to address to his lordship. At the gates of the castle, however, they were informed that the count was fatigued after the journey, and could not be seen by any body. The good people returned sorrowfully home. The late lord was never so high with us, said one to the other. "Whenever he came here to hunt and shoot, he always received us, and said—'Good day my lads! How goes your corn on? How are your cattle? God bless your old soul!'"

Early on the following morning count Z** examined the castle, searched into the lowest cellar. At the end of a lonely gallery, through which he heard the echo of his every step, he stumbled against an iron door which guarded the entrance to one of the four turrets at the corners of the castle roof. The door was opened, a loathsome stench of long confined air burst through the chasm. He entered, found the naked walls, and some mouldered straw. For the first time the count's mouth was distended to a smile, but it was a grim diabolical smile. He silently quitted the turret, and despatched the servant who accompanied him with a note to the countess. In the mean time, by his command, a table, a wooden chair, and a bundle of fresh straw, were carried into the turret.

Amelia received with rapture the tidings of her beloved lord, whose embrace her beating heart too long missed. With a beautiful bloom of fervent desire upon her cheek, she opened the note and read—

"The bearer thereof has orders to bring you to me."

Great was Amelia's astonishment at the dry laconic style of her husband, yet made she not a moment's hesitation to accompany the messenger.—The journey was extremely difficult to a lady in Amelia's condition; but she, with the impatience of affection, forgot her delicate situation, scarce allowed herself a few hours sleep at night, and on the fourth evening arrived safe at the castle.

Her husband awaited her within the walls of the dreadful turret, seated on the wooden chair, and ruminating on his misery. Amelia flew to embrace him—with his clenched fists he felled her to the earth.—Heavens! what

means this?" cried the unfortunate countess, and crept upon the straw. The count spurned her from him: "Monster," roared he in a tone of the most dreadful fury, "thou art unmasked. Here, here shalt thou end a life of which I have not courage to deprive thee."

With these words he forsook the wretched countess, and locked the door. Left to reflect in solitude upon her misery and innocence; doomed, with the purest conscience, to the cruellest of punishments, Amelia sunk upon her knees, and prayed to that Being, who reads in our hearts, as in an open book, to tear from the eyes of her husband, her still much loved husband, the bandage woven by malignant calumny. The night crow shrieked during her prayer, and the ear of inexorable fate seemed deaf to the sighs of suffering innocence.

On the noon of the succeeding day, bread and water were administered to her through a hole. She salted the bread with her tears and her heart almost broke with melancholy. She had begged that she might be allowed writing materials, but they had been denied. By chance she found in her pocket a little blue silk and a needle. She washed her handkerchief, and sewed upon it these words: "I AM INNOCENT! SAVE ME AND OUR CHILD."

She sent the handkerchief to her husband. The deluded wretch tore and returned it. A burning tear fell from Amelia's eye upon it.

When the period approached, at which she was to be delivered, the old gardener's wife was admitted to her and Amelia, writhing upon the straw, gave birth to a daughter. The first cry of this child, the first sound which she heard within these dreadful walls, for two long months, alleviated her sorrow. She pressed the little cherub to her fond maternal heart, and commended it to the Almighty. She gazed at it, thought she saw it smile, and forgot her misfortunes. But alas! scarce had she gained in some degree her strength, when the gardener's wife tore the infant from her arms, and locked the prison. "O God!" exclaimed poor Amelia, "leave at least my child." She fell to the earth in a swoon, and when she awoke prayed to Heaven for death.

Her inexorable husband would not even see the child. He sent it to the wife of a boor, and quitted Amelia two weeks after her delivery; the count returned to the city, and the wretched victim remained a prey to consuming misery for more than three years.

It was at this time that Baron T. her brother, a major in the Brunswick service, returned from America. He loved his sister sincerely and Z** had been the friend of his early years. He therefore, as soon as possible after his return, obtained leave of absence for a few months and hastened to embrace his relations. Accustomed to see his brother's house the seat of pleasure; accustomed there to find an entertaining circle of both sexes drawn together by the count's affability and hospitality; he was not a little surprised to perceive the door shut, which formerly was ever open.—He imagined, however, it might be caused by some little excursion of pleasure. He knocked at the door; a miserable Swiss opened it. "Is your master at home?" "Yes," replied the porter. "At home is he!" said the Baron. "Well, so much the better."

He entered: no footman opened the door; no lady's maid tripped forth to meet him; no lap dog barked: no parrot chattered; all was dead as the habitation of a miser. He walked into the count's room, and found him sitting on a sofa, with his eyes rivetted on Amelia's picture which hung opposite him.

Starting, as from an oppressive dream, he staggered towards the baron, burst into his arms in speechless agony, and pressed him with fervour to his heart.—At the same moment a flood of tears gushed from his eyes, for time had converted his rage into melancholy.

"Brother," exclaimed Baron T. "what means all this? Your house is no more the same, and you—scarce can I recognize you. Where is that manly bloom which once adorned your cheeks? Those frightful looks forebode some terrible calamity. Where is my sister?" "Ah!" sighed the count. The Baron started and hastily demanded, "Is she dead?" "To me she is dead," returned Gustavus. "Explain yourself," said the brother. "Alas!" cried he, "the grave of her honor was the grave of my peace." Displeasure lowered upon the Baron's forehead. "Her honor?—Is it possible!—No, it cannot be." "Yet thus it is," cried the unfortunate deluded count. Sobbing, and scarce able to articulate his words he related to the friend of his youth, the brother of his still beloved Amelia, the adventure of that hateful eve of all Saints, his anguish, his fury, and his revenge.

Baron T. stood fixed in gloomy,

speechless meditation, shuddering at the conviction of his sister's infidelity, and in vain seeking any means of vindication. Forever cursed then," cried he at last, "be the whole hypocritical sex! what look can be the look of innocence, if Amelia's was not? Brother, be a man. Forget a woman unworthy of your love. Let no recollection of a faithless wife intrude upon the joys of youth which beckon to you from every side. You have concealed this affair, you have thereby spared the honor of my family, for which I thank you; and now from this moment Amelia's dead, her name is forever banish from our conversation."

Baron T.—kept his promise. The name of the countess never fell from his lips; and though a secret sorrow likewise preyed on him; although the wasted form of his once so much loved sister floated in his sight, yet he assumed a cheerful look, and together with his brother, rushed from one vortex of dissipation into another.

One day they happened to be sauntering in an open walk in the city, where noblemen and beggars, and persons of every description promiscuously paraded; suddenly the count espied a priest, pale, emaciated, and supporting himself upon a stick—"Heavens!" cried he, "see, that is Amelia's confessor."

Baron T. started, looked fearfully towards him and was silent:—"Come, dear T.," said Gustavus after a pause, let us tear the wound once more open. I will address him. I will prove to him that I am well acquainted with every particular. He will not acknowledge anything but his looks will betray him."

He seized the baron's arm, and drew him away partly against his will. "Reverend old man," commenced the count, "whence the sorrow which I see betrayed upon your sorrowful cheek? 'Tis not sorrow, my lord," answered the priest. "I stood upon the brink of the grave, but it has pleased the Almighty that I should return to this world. I am better, and by order of my physician, have to day for the first time stepped into the open air."

"I congratulate you," said the count. "Do you know me?" "Undoubtedly my lord, I have the honor of speaking to the count Z**." "True," replied he, "you are speaking to the unfortunate count Z. whose misery is to you alone no secret." "My lord," stammered Anselmo, "pardon me, I do not understand you." The count cast a look of bitter scorn at him. "You mean to say you must not understand me. Have you not been surprised that during these three long years you have not seen my wife at the chair of absolution?" "No, my lord," returned the priest. "I have not been surprised. She probably has found a man more worthy of her confidence. It has hurt me, I will not deny, for she is a noble, excellent lady." "All in vain, sir," said Gustavus, "all in vain; your secrecy is needless. Know that on that hateful eve of all Saints, I myself was concealed in the church, and heard the vile transaction which Amelia confessed to you. I know the lovely youth for six months daily visited our bed chamber; and that each time he escaped while we were at supper. You see, sir, all is known. You have pardoned her in the name of God, but as I hope for pardon from God, I cannot."

Anselmo raised his hands and eyes towards heaven. "Almighty providence!" exclaimed he, "now do I see why thou hast not hearkened to my fervent prayer, that I might depart to the habitations of peace! Oh! my lord, what have you done? Your wife is innocent! You must remember young Wildham, the orphan whom you educated, and for whom you three years since procured an office in the customs. An unlawful amour took place between him and your servant, and their meetings were in your chamber. Her ladyship at length detected them. She dismissed the servant instantly, but concealed the whole from you, because she feared your hasty temper, and wished not to ruin the young man. To me she disclosed the whole transaction, because her scrupulous conscience reproached her with the idea, that the girl, after her dismissal from your service, might be guilty of more irregularities."

As if thunderstruck, tortured, racked by every word which fell from the lips of the confessor, stood count Z**, and trembled in every limb. He recollected that young Wildham had lately married his maid servant, and acknowledged a child of some years old to be his own. The scales fell from his eyes; the mist disappeared; he saw his beloved, suffering, innocent Amelia, and sunk almost senseless against a tree. The baron, almost as violently agitated, stood rooted to the spot, unable to speak. The pious priest immediately gave a signal to a hackney coachman, and conducted the brothers to the count's house.

Scarcely had Gustavus recovered his faculties, when he called aloud for horses. During the few moments employed in preparing them, he ran to and fro howling and wringing his hands. In vain did the baron and Anselmo endeavor to console him; he saw them not.—The horses arrived at the door; he rushed down the steps, threw himself upon one of them, galloped away, without looking behind him, or asking whether his brother would accompany him.

Baron T. followed him. Away they flew over hill and dale, day and night, without resting a moment longer than necessary to change horses. At midnight, after the second day, they knocked at the gate of the castle.

Amelia, stretched on a bed of straw, just started from a terrific dream;—she heard the noise at the gates;—she heard them opened, and again barred. Hark! the footsteps of many persons echoed through the dark and lonesome gallery which led to her prison. Hark! The key clinked in the lock of the iron door; the bolt was pushed aside; the glare of fifty torches dazzled Amelia's eyes.—See! a writhing man lay at her feet—she recognised her husband. Oh! who can describe the raptures of a guiltless soul, whose innocence is at length manifested—of a tender heart, which at once recovers all that is dear to it?

As yet the count was stretched upon the earth sobbing, asking whether she could ever forgive him. She embraced him—and forgave him—attempts to raise him—in vain—he saw her wan disfigured countenance, and buried his face in the dust. Amelia at last knelt by his side, clasped him in her arms with heart felt affection, and mixed her tears with his. Her brother, deeply moved, surveyed, in silence, the affecting scene.

After the storm had subsided, and the three happy people had forsaken the dreary dungeon, Amelia, with tender anxiety, and in a gentle tone said to her husband, "Where are my children? Are they still alive? It must now be three years since I heard from them."

In repentant agony the count again fell at her feet, and swore he was undeserving of pardon. The youngest child, a lovely girl, was immediately brought from the boor's wife. Amelia clasped it in her arms; every maternal feeling awoke, and for the first time tinged her pallid cheeks with red.

The next morning shortly before their departure, the count commanded his steward to destroy the odious turret, and level it with the earth. "No," said Amelia smiling, and throwing her arms around her husband's neck, "the turret must remain as it now is, or where should I have any evidence against you? These fallen cheeks will rise again,—these pallid lips will regain their color; these languid eyes will recover their former lustre; but the turret, let the turret remain as it now is—let it be a warning to each traveller who passes on this road, never to condemn his wife on appearances."

A person residing in Kirkaldy, Ireland, wears a coat made 126 years ago. The man is now 90. It was worn by his father and himself on their wedding day. It still serves the latter for his Sunday coat. It is known that a gentleman aged 90, now lives at Plymouth, Mass. who was graduated Harvard at College 70 years ago, who has the waistcoat worn by him when he received his degree, in good order, which he shows his young friends as a curiosity.

ASTROLOGY.—This occult science was much in vogue, among other errors, a few centuries ago. An astrologer fixing his eyes upon the Duke of Milan, said to him, "My lord, arrange your affairs, for you have not long to live." "How dost thou know this?" asked the Duke. "By my acquaintance with the stars, answered the astrologer. "And pray, how long art thou to live?" "My planet promises me a long life." "Well, thou shalt shortly discover that we ought not to trust to the stars." He ordered him to be hanged instantly.

Salt Springs, which are found in abundance in the western part of these states, are common to all countries. The salt springs of Franche Compté, in France, are said to be somewhat remarkable. They are situated in a deep cavern, to which access is easy by a flight of some sixty steps, at the bottom of which the traveller enters upon an arched room, forty feet in length, and thirty-two in width. In a room, leading from this are six salt springs, issuing from the same rock, which, with others, empty into a large basin. The water from this basin, is conveyed in buckets into very large reservoirs, one of which holds 15,000 and three others 25,000 hogheads. From these it is drawn off into small cisterns for boiling. The water from these springs yields three ounces of salt, for every pound of water. Besides the salt springs there are in the same cave several fresh water springs.